

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:22:45 ON 25 SEP 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:23:56 ON 25 SEP 2003

L1 968 S PRICE P?/AU  
L2 1495 S FETUIN  
L3 5 S L1 AND L2  
L4 390653 S CALCIUM  
L5 65 S L4 AND L2  
L6 60 S L5 NOT L3

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:40:53 ON 25 SEP 2003

L7 4 S L5

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:42:58 ON 25 SEP 2003

L8 498 S FETUIN  
L9 270777 S CALCIUM  
L10 15 S L8 (P) L9

=> log hold

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

4.30

70.32

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 16:44:19 ON 25 SEP 2003

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:52:28 ON 26 SEP 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:52:33 ON 26 SEP 2003

L1 1084 S FETUIN  
L2 64652 S ARTERIOSCLEROSIS  
L3 3 S L1 AND L2

=> log hold

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
2.91	3.12

FULL ESTIMATED COST

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 09:56:22 ON 26 SEP 2003

substance identification.

=> s fetuin and arteriosclerosis

490 FETUIN

7462 ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

L1 32 FETUIN AND ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

=> d 11 1-32

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:245126 USPATFULL

TI Novel protein zlmda33

IN Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES

Gao, Zeren, Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003171540 A1 20030911

AI US 2001-12143 A1 20011108 (10)

PRAI US 2000-247538P 20001109 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LN.CNT 2465

INCL INCLM: 530/350.000

INCLS: 536/023.500; 435/069.100; 435/325.000; 435/320.100

NCL NCLM: 530/350.000

NCLS: 536/023.500; 435/069.100; 435/325.000; 435/320.100

IC [7]

ICM: C07K014-435

ICS: C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:206834 USPATFULL

TI Chemokine beta-1 fusion proteins

IN Bell, Adam, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES

Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003143191 A1 20030731

AI US 2002-153604 A1 20020524 (10)

PRAI US 2001-293212P 20010525 (60)

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LN.CNT 15446

INCL INCLM: 424/085.100

INCLS: 530/351.000; 536/023.500; 435/069.500; 435/320.100; 435/325.000

NCL NCLM: 424/085.100

NCLS: 530/351.000; 536/023.500; 435/069.500; 435/320.100; 435/325.000

IC [7]

ICM: A61K038-19

ICS: C07K014-52; C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:152750 USPATFULL

TI Cytokine protein family

IN Sheppard, Paul O., Granite Falls, WA, UNITED STATES

Fox, Brian A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES

Klucher, Kevin M., Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES

Taft, David W., Kirkland, WA, UNITED STATES

Kindsvogel, Wayne, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003104416 A1 20030605

AI US 2002-127816 A1 20020419 (10)

PRAI US 2001-285408P 20010420 (60)

US 2001-286482P 20010425 (60)

US 2001-341050P 20011022 (60)

US 2001-341105P 20011022 (60)

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
AN 2003:432214 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200300432214  
TI Bone origin of the serum complex of calcium, phosphate, **fetuin**,  
and matrix Gla protein: Biochemical evidence for the cancellous bone  
remodeling compartment.  
AU **Price, P. A.** (1); Caputo, J. M. (1); Williamson, M. K. (1)  
CS (1) Division of Biology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla,  
CA, USA USA  
SO Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, (September 2002, 2002) Vol. 17, No.  
Suppl 1, pp. S400. print.  
Meeting Info.: Twenty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Society for  
Bone and Mineral Research San Antonio, Texas, USA September 20-24, 2002  
American Society for Bone and Mineral Research  
. ISSN: 0884-0431.  
DT Conference  
LA English

NPA

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
AN 2003:363448 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200300363448  
TI Biochemical characterization of the serum **fetuin**-mineral  
complex.  
AU **Price, Paul A.** (1); Nguyen, Thao Minh Thi; Williamson, Matthew  
K.  
CS (1) Div. of Biology, University of California, San Diego, 0368, La Jolla,  
CA, 92093-0368, USA: pprice@ucsd.edu USA  
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (June 13 2003) Vol. 278, No. 24, pp.  
22153-22160. print.  
ISSN: 0021-9258.  
DT Article  
LA English  
AB The present study was carried out to characterize the **fetuin**  
-mineral complex (FMC), a high molecular mass complex of calcium phosphate  
mineral and the proteins **fetuin** and matrix Gla protein (MGP)  
that was initially discovered in serum of rats treated with etidronate and  
appears to play a critical role in inhibiting calcification in vivo.  
**Fetuin** purified from the FMC contains 3.3 mol of protein-bound  
phosphate. There is 1.3 mg of FMC/ml of serum 6h after etidronate  
injection, and the FMC is 46% **fetuin** and 53% mineral by mass.  
Formation of the FMC in the first 6 h after etidronate injection does not  
increase serum **fetuin** despite the fact that 50% of serum  
**fetuin** is associated with the FMC, and clearance of the FMC in the  
9-24-h interval lowers total serum **fetuin** by 50%. These  
observations suggest that the **fetuin** component of the FMC is  
derived from **fetuin** initially in serum and that clearance of the  
FMC removes the associated **fetuin** from circulation. One  
additional protein was consistently present in all preparations of the  
FMC, spp24 (secreted phosphoprotein 24). This 24-kDa protein is similar in  
domain structure to **fetuin** and, like **fetuin** and MGP,  
contains several residues of phosphoserine and accumulates in bone.  
Exogenous spp24 associated strongly with the FMC when added to serum  
containing it. These observations suggest that spp24 may, like  
**fetuin** and MGP, play a role in inhibiting calcification.

NPA

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
AN 2003:363447 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200300363447  
TI The inhibition of calcium phosphate precipitation by **fetuin** is  
accompanied by the formation of a **fetuin**-mineral complex.  
AU **Price, Paul A.** (1); Lim, Joo Eun  
CS (1) Div. of Biology, University of California, San Diego, 0368, La Jolla,  
CA, 92093-0368, USA: pprice@ucsd.edu USA

NPA

SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (June 13 2003) Vol. 278, No. 24, pp. 22144-22152. print.  
ISSN: 0021-9258.  
DT Article  
LA English  
AB The present studies show that the previously reported ability of **fetuin** to inhibit the precipitation of hydroxy-apatite from supersaturated solutions of calcium and phosphate in vitro is accompanied by the formation of the **fetuin**-mineral complex, a high molecular mass complex of calcium phosphate mineral and the proteins **fetuin** and matrix Gla protein that was initially discovered in the serum of rats treated with etidronate and that appears to play a critical role in inhibiting calcification in vivo. Rat serum potently inhibited the precipitation of calcium phosphate mineral when the concentration of calcium and phosphate were increased by 10 mM each, and the modified serum was incubated at 37 degreeC for 9 days; in the absence of serum, precipitation occurred in seconds. Large amounts of the **fetuin**-mineral complex were generated in the first 3 h of this incubation and remained throughout the 9-day incubation. Purified bovine **fetuin** inhibited the precipitation of mineral for over 14 days in a solution containing 5 mM calcium and phosphate at pH 7.4 at 22 degreeC, whereas precipitation occurred in minutes without **fetuin**. There was a biphasic drop in ionic calcium in the **fetuin** solution, however, from 5 to 3 mM in the first hour and from 3 to 0.9 mM between 20 and 24 h; these changes in ionic calcium are due to the formation of complexes of calcium, phosphate, and **fetuin**. The complex found at 24 h to 14 days is identical to the **fetuin**-mineral complex found in the serum of etidronate-treated rats, whereas the complex found between 1 and 20 h is less stable.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
AN 2003:7714 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200300007714

TI Bone origin of the serum complex of calcium, phosphate, **fetuin**, and matrix Gla protein: Biochemical evidence for the cancellous bone-remodeling compartment.

AU Price, Paul A. (1); Caputo, Jeffrey M.; Williamson, Matthew K.  
CS (1) Division of Biology, University of California, San Diego, 0368, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0368, USA USA

SO Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, (July 2002, 2002) Vol. 17, No. 7, pp. 1171-1179. print.  
ISSN: 0884-0431.

DT Article

LA English

AB We previously described the discovery of a **fetuin**-matrix Gla protein (MGP)-mineral complex in the serum of rats treated with the bone-active bisphosphonate etidronate and showed that the appearance of this complex in serum correlates with the inhibition of bone mineralization by etidronate. In this study we show that the inhibition of bone resorption by treatment with the hormone calcitonin, the cytokine osteoprotegerin, or the drug alendronate, completely inhibits the generation of the **fetuin**-mineral complex in response to etidronate injection. These observations can be explained best by the bone-remodeling compartment (BRC), a cancellous bone compartment in which the concentrations of calcium and phosphate are determined directly by the combined actions of the osteoclast and the osteoblast. When bone mineralization is acutely inhibited by etidronate, the BRC model predicts that the continuing action of osteoclasts will cause a sharp rise in the concentrations of calcium and phosphate in the aqueous solution of the BRC with the consequent spontaneous formation of calcium phosphate crystal nuclei in which growth then would be arrested by formation of a complex with **fetuin**. When the inhibition of bone resorption by calcitonin, osteoprotegerin, or alendronate is combined with the acute inhibition of bone mineralization with etidronate, the BRC model correctly

NPA

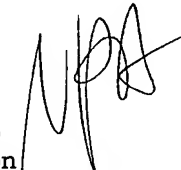
predicts that there will no longer be a sharp rise in calcium and phosphate, and, therefore, there will no longer be the formation of the **fetuin**-mineral complex. The vascular nature of the BRC is supported by the observations that the **fetuin** component of the **fetuin**-mineral complex is derived from plasma **fetuin** and that the **fetuin** mineral complex appears in plasma within minutes of the inhibition of bone mineralization with etidronate.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
AN 2002:185181 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200200185181  
TI Discovery of a high molecular weight complex of calcium, phosphate, **fetuin**, and matrix gamma-carboxyglutamic acid protein in the serum of etidronate-treated rats.  
AU Price, Paul A. (1); Thomas, Gethin R.; Pardini, Aaron W.; Figueira, William F.; Caputo, Jeffrey M.; Williamson, Matthew K.  
CS (1) Div. of Biology, University of California, San Diego, 0368, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0368: pprice@ucsd.edu USA  
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (February 8, 2002) Vol. 277, No. 6, pp. 3926-3934. <http://www.jbc.org/>. print.  
ISSN: 0021-9258.  
DT Article  
LA English  
AB In the present study we report the discovery of a novel protein-mineral complex in the serum of rats treated with doses of the bone-active bisphosphonate etidronate that inhibit normal bone mineralization. The composition of this high molecular mass protein-mineral complex consists of about 18% mineral, 80% **fetuin**, and 2% matrix Gla protein (MGP) by weight, and the presence of the complex in serum after an injection of 8 mg etidronate/100 g of body weight elevates calcium by 1.8-fold (to 4.3 mM), phosphate by 1.6-fold (to 5.6 mM), and MGP by 25-fold (to 12 mug/ml). The serum mineral complex reaches maximal levels at 6 h after subcutaneous injection of etidronate and is subsequently cleared from serum by 24 h. This highly specific complex of **fetuin**, MGP, and mineral prevents the growth, aggregation, and precipitation of the mineral component, which indicates that the previously reported calcification inhibitory activities of **fetuin** and MGP may be related to their ability to form stable complexes with nascent mineral nuclei. Treatment with the vitamin K-antagonist warfarin prevents the increase in serum MGP after etidronate injection, which shows that the increase in serum MGP is due to new synthesis and that the gamma-carboxylation of MGP is necessary for its binding to the serum mineral complex.

NPA

=>

AN 2001:275500 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200100275500  
TI Systemic inhibition of spontaneous calcification by the serum protein  
alpha2-HS glycoprotein/**fetuin**.  
AU Jahnen-Dechent, W. (1); Schaefer, C.; Heiss, A.; Groetzinger, J.  
CS (1) IZKF BIOMAT Klinikum der RWTH Aachen, Pauwelsstr. 30, 52074, Aachen:  
willi.jahnen@rwth-aachen.de Germany  
SO Zeitschrift fuer Kardiologie, (2001) Vol. 90, No. Supplement 3, pp.  
III/47-III/56. print.  
ISSN: 0300-5860.  
DT General Review  
LA English  
SL English  
AB The extracellular fluid is a metastable system with regard to  
**calcium** and phosphate ions. Active inhibitors of calcification  
must be present in serum to prevent the spontaneous formation of  
Ca<sup>2+</sup>+cntdotPi solid phases which could otherwise precipitate to cause renal  
calcinosis and block small blood vessels. alpha2-HS glycoproteins/  
**fetui**ns, AHSGs, are ideal candidates for this function. AHSGs are  
ubiquitous and highly abundant in serum; they bind **calcium** and  
efficiently prevent de novo formation of apatitic mineral. Normocalcemic  
AHSG-deficient mice develop sporadic perivascular calcification.  
Hypercalcemia induced by dietary means or by hormone treatment results in  
lethal calcinosis in Ahsg-/- mice. A mineral binding structure is proposed  
for domain D1 of AHSG suggesting that the proposed EF-hand motif for  
**calcium** binding does not exist in AHSG. Unlike serum albumin, AHSG  
does not preferentially bind ionic Ca<sup>2+</sup>, but rather in the form of  
apatitic micro-crystals.



L7 ANSWER 2 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-475941 [51] WPIDS

DNC C2001-142750

TI Method of inhibiting calcification of a soft tissue for e.g. artery in a mammal involves inhibiting osteoclastic bone resorption in the mammal by administration of a bisphosphonate in a concentration to inhibit bone resorption.

DC B05

IN PRICE, P A

PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA

CYC 94

PI WO 2001049295 A1 20010712 (200151)\* EN 65p

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM  
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC  
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE  
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001027567 A 20010716 (200169)

EP 1267888 A1 20030102 (200310) EN

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
RO SE SI TR

JP 2003519183 W 20030617 (200349) 76p

ADT WO 2001049295 A1 WO 2001-US149 20010102; AU 2001027567 A AU 2001-27567  
20010102; EP 1267888 A1 EP 2001-901691 20010102, WO 2001-US149 20010102;  
JP 2003519183 W JP 2001-549663 20010102, WO 2001-US149 20010102

FDT AU 2001027567 A Based on WO 2001049295; EP 1267888 A1 Based on WO  
2001049295; JP 2003519183 W Based on WO 2001049295

PRAI US 2000-477505 20000104

AB WO 200149295 A UPAB: 20010910

NOVELTY - Method of inhibiting calcification of a soft tissue in a mammal involves inhibiting osteoclastic bone resorption by administration of a bisphosphonate in a concentration to inhibit bone resorption.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(a) mitigating the calcification of an implanted prosthetic device in a mammal by administering a low dosage of the bisphosphonate to inhibit calcification of the prosthetic device or soft tissue surrounding the device;

(b) mitigating a symptom of or progression of atherosclerosis in a mammal involving inhibiting the removal of mineral by macrophages at sites of calcification by administering the bisphosphonate in the mammal at a concentration that does not inhibit macrophages at location other than sites of calcification;

(c) a kit for the mitigation of a pathology associated with calcification of the soft tissue comprising a container containing the bisphosphonate and instructional materials teaching the use of the bisphosphonate;

(d) delivering a calcification initiator to a pre-selected site involving providing a **fetuin**-mineral complex attached to a targeting molecule specifically binding to the site and contacting the complex to the site;

(e) a method of distributing mineral nuclei within a matrix involving impregnating the matrix with the complex and denaturing the **fetuin** such that the mineral is released from the complex;

(f) stabilizing a size or crystal structure of a mineral salt (preferably **calcium** or its salt) in an aqueous phase by contacting the mineral salt with the isolated **fetuin**; and

(g) a mineral or mineral salt in an aqueous phase by contacting the mineral salt with the isolated **fetuin**.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For inhibiting calcification of a soft tissue such as an

*instant parents*



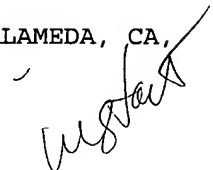
artery, a heart valve, an atherosclerotic plaque, a cancer, a kidney, a prostate, skin, muscle, cartilage, viscera, and heart muscle in a mammal diagnosed as having or at risk for a pathology characterized by calcification of a soft tissue (preferably a human, a non-human primate, a canine, a feline, an equine, a bovine, a rodent, a porcine and a lagomorph); for mitigating the symptoms of disease such as atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, arteriolosclerosis, hypertensive arteriolosclerosis, Monckeberg's arteriosclerosis, heart valve stenosis, uremia, diabetes, hyperparathyroidism, blood clot formation, cancer growth, cancer metastasis, hypertension, vitamin D toxicity and arthritis (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The bisphosphonates are able to inhibit bone resorption at far lower dosages than the dosages at which they have been observed to inhibit bone calcification without adversely affecting bone mineralization.

Dwg.0/8

=>

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2003:37566 USPATFULL  
TI Fetuin-MGP-mineral complex in serum  
IN Price, Paul A., La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES  
PA The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2003027211 A1 20030206  
AI US 2001-45596 A1 20011018 (10)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-477505, filed on 4 Jan 2000,  
ABANDONED  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP QUINE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP, P.C., P O BOX 458, ALAMEDA, CA,  
94501  
CLMN Number of Claims: 75  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 20 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 3126



CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides methods of inhibiting calcification of a soft tissue (e.g., an artery, a heart valve, an atherosclerotic plaque, a cancer, a kidney, a prostate, skin, muscle, cartilage, viscera, and heart muscle) in a mammal. These methods involve inhibiting osteoclastic bone resorption in said mammal (e.g., a mammal diagnosed as having or at risk for a pathology characterized by calcification of a soft tissue). The inhibition is preferably by administration of a bisphosphonate to the mammal in a concentration sufficient to inhibit bone resorption without inhibiting bone mineralization. The methods of this invention can also be used to mitigate a symptom of atherosclerosis in a mammal. Such methods involve inhibiting osteoclastic bone resorption in the mammal. In preferred embodiment, the inhibiting is by administration of a bisphosphonate to the mammal in a concentration sufficient to inhibit bone resorption without inhibiting bone mineralization

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:sssptaul25txc

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

\* \* \* \* \* Welcome to STN International \* \* \* \* \*

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS	4	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN
NEWS	5	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS	6	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS	7	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS	8	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS	9	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS	10	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS	11	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS	12	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS	13	SEP 09	CA/CAPLUS records now contain indexing from 1907 to the present
NEWS	14	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS	15	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS	16	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS	17	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS	18	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS	19	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS	20	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS	21	Jun 06	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
NEWS	22	Jun 06	PASCAL enhanced with additional data
NEWS	23	Jun 20	2003 edition of the FSTA Thesaurus is now available
NEWS	24	Jun 25	HSDB has been reloaded
NEWS	25	Jul 16	Data from 1960-1976 added to RDISCLOSURE
NEWS	26	Jul 21	Identification of STN records implemented
NEWS	27	Jul 21	Polymer class term count added to REGISTRY
NEWS	28	Jul 22	INPADOC: Basic index (/BI) enhanced; Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation available
NEWS	29	AUG 05	New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective August 1, 2003
NEWS	30	AUG 13	Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
NEWS	31	AUG 15	PATDPAFULL: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	32	AUG 15	PCTGEN: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	33	AUG 15	RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	34	AUG 15	TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS	35	AUG 18	Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
NEWS	36	AUG 18	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
NEWS	37	AUG 18	FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation

NEWS 38 AUG 18 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

NEWS EXPRESS April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT  
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003  
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability  
NEWS INTER General Internet Information  
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items  
NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN  
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

\* \* \* \* \* STN Columbus \* \* \* \* \*

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:36:39 ON 15 SEP 2003

=> file uspatfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:36:51 ON 15 SEP 2003

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 11 Sep 2003 (20030911/PD)

FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Sep 2003 (20030911/ED)

HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6618858

HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2003172428

CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 11 Sep 2003 (20030911/UPCA)

ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 11 Sep 2003 (20030911/PD)

REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Aug 2003

USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2003

>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the <<<  
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or <<<  
>>> applications. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US <<<  
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in <<<  
>>> USPATFULL. A USPATFULL record contains not only the original <<<  
>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent <<<  
>>> publications. The publication number, patent kind code, and <<<  
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention <<<  
>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL <<<  
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<  
>>> /PK, etc. <<<

>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together <<<  
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to <<<  
>>> enter this cluster. <<<  
>>> <<<  
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<  
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<  
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

US 2001-285424P 20010420 (60)

DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 6151  
INCL INCLM: 435/006.000  
NCL NCLM: 435/006.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: C12Q001-68

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:145864 USPATFULL  
TI Human cytokine receptor  
IN Presnell, Scott R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES  
Xu, Wenfeng, Mukilteo, WA, UNITED STATES  
Kindsvogel, Wayne, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Chen, Zhi, Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES  
Hughes, Steven D., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003099608 A1 20030529  
AI US 2002-104919 A1 20020322 (10)  
PRAI US 2001-279222P 20010327 (60)

DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 9645

INCL INCLM: 424/085.100  
INCLS: 435/069.500; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/351.000; 536/023.500  
NCL NCLM: 424/085.100  
NCLS: 435/069.500; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/351.000; 536/023.500  
IC [7]

ICM: A61K038-19  
ICS: C07K014-52; C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:140498 USPATFULL  
TI Cytokine receptor zcytor17  
IN Sprecher, Cindy A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Presnell, Scott R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES  
Gao, Zeren, Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES  
Whitmore, Theodore E., Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES  
Kuijper, Joseph L., Kenmore, WA, UNITED STATES  
Maurer, Mark F., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003096339 A1 20030522  
AI US 2001-892949 A1 20010626 (9)  
PRAI US 2000-214282P 20000626 (60)  
US 2000-214955P 20000629 (60)  
US 2001-267963P 20010208 (60)

DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 7977

INCL INCLM: 435/069.100  
INCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500  
NCL NCLM: 435/069.100  
NCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500  
IC [7]

ICM: C07K014-715  
ICS: C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2003:112973 USPATFULL  
TI Mouse cytokine receptor

IN Presnell, Scott R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Xu, Wenfeng, Mukilteo, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Kindsvogel, Wayne, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Chen, Zhi, Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES  
 PI US 2003077706 A1 20030424  
 AI US 2002-90365 A1 20020304 (10)  
 PRAI US 2001-273035P 20010302 (60)  
 US 2001-279232P 20010327 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS APPLICATION  
 LN.CNT 7834  
 INCL INCLM: 435/069.100  
 INCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500; 435/006.000  
 NCL NCLM: 435/069.100  
 NCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500; 435/006.000  
 IC [7]  
 ICM: A61K038-17  
 ICS: C07K014-715; C12Q001-68; C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
 AN 2003:102443 USPATFULL  
 TI Complementary DNA's encoding proteins with signal peptides  
 IN Edwards, Jean-Baptiste Dumas Milne, Paris, FRANCE  
 Bougueleret, Lydie, Vanves, FRANCE  
 Jobert, Severin, Paris, FRANCE  
 PA Genset, S.A., FRANCE (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6548633 B1 20030415  
 AI US 2000-599360 20000621 (9)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-469099, filed on 21 Dec 1999,  
 now abandoned  
 PRAI US 1999-141032P 19990625 (60)  
 US 1998-113686P 19981222 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS GRANTED  
 LN.CNT 13743  
 INCL INCLM: 530/300.000  
 INCLS: 435/006.000; 536/023.100  
 NCL NCLM: 530/300.000  
 NCLS: 435/006.000; 536/023.100  
 IC [7]  
 ICM: A61K038-00  
 ICS: C12Q001-68; C07H021-02  
 EXF 435/6; 536/23.1; 530/300  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
 AN 2003:81593 USPATFULL  
 TI Purified and recombinant antigenic protein associated with abdominal  
 aortic aneurysm (AAA) disease, and diagnostic and therapeutic use  
 thereof  
 IN Tilson, Martin David, Scarsdale, NY, United States  
 PA The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, New York,  
 NY, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6537769 B1 20030325  
 AI US 2000-535832 20000328 (9)  
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-812586, filed on 7 Mar 1997, now patented,  
 Pat. No. US 6048704  
 PRAI US 1996-12976P 19960307 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS GRANTED  
 LN.CNT 3222

INCL INCLM: 435/007.900  
INCLS: 435/007.100; 435/069.100; 435/069.300; 435/070.100; 436/501.000;  
530/300.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500  
NCL NCLM: 435/007.900  
NCLS: 435/007.100; 435/069.100; 435/069.300; 435/070.100; 436/501.000;  
530/300.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500  
IC [7]  
ICM: G01N033-53  
ICS: G01N033-566; C07H021-04  
EXF 435/7.1; 435/7.9; 435/69.1; 435/69.3; 435/70.1; 436/501; 530/300;  
530/350; 536/23.5  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2003:67830 USPATFULL  
TI Four-helical bundle protein zsig81  
IN Piddington, Christopher S., Thousand Oaks, CA, United States  
West, James W., Seattle, WA, United States  
Holly, Richard D., Seattle, WA, United States  
Burkhead, Steven K., Hershey, PA, United States  
PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6531576 B1 20030311  
AI US 2000-585228 20000601 (9)  
PRAI US 1999-137057P 19990601 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
LN.CNT 3953  
INCL INCLM: 530/350.000  
NCL NCLM: 530/350.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: C07K014-475  
ICS: C07K014-47  
EXF 530/350; 530/300; 530/326; 530/328; 514/12; 514/14; 514/15  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2003:59938 USPATFULL  
TI Growth factor homolog zveg3  
IN Gao, Zeren, Redmond, WA, United States  
Hart, Charles E., Woodinville, WA, United States  
Piddington, Christopher S., Thousand Oaks, CA, United States  
Sheppard, Paul O., Granite Falls, WA, United States  
Shoemaker, Kimberly E., Bellevue, WA, United States  
Gilbertson, Debra G., Seattle, WA, United States  
West, James W., Seattle, WA, United States  
PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6528050 B1 20030304  
AI US 2000-706968 20001106 (9)  
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-541752, filed on 31 Mar 2000  
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-457066, filed on 7 Dec 1999  
PRAI US 1999-165255P 19991112 (60)  
US 1999-161653P 19991021 (60)  
US 1999-142576P 19990706 (60)  
US 1998-111173P 19981207 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
LN.CNT 4336  
INCL INCLM: 424/085.100  
INCLS: 424/198.100; 530/351.000; 530/399.000  
NCL NCLM: 424/085.100  
NCLS: 424/198.100; 530/351.000; 530/399.000  
IC [7]

ICM: A61K045-00

EXF 424/85.1; 424/198.1; 530/351; 530/399  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2003:40660 USPATFULL  
TI FGF homologs  
IN Deisher, Theresa A., Seattle, WA, United States  
Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, United States  
Raymond, Fenella, Seattle, WA, United States  
Bukowski, Thomas R., Seattle, WA, United States  
Holderman, Susan D., Seattle, WA, United States  
Hansen, Birgit, Seattle, WA, United States  
Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, United States  
PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6518236 B1 20030211  
AI US 1999-229947 19990113 (9)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-951822, filed on 16 Oct 1997,  
now patented, Pat. No. US 5989866  
PRAI US 1996-28646P 19961016 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
LN.CNT 3301  
INCL INCLM: 514/002.000  
INCLS: 514/012.000; 530/350.000; 530/399.000; 435/069.700  
NCL NCLM: 514/002.000  
NCLS: 435/069.700; 514/012.000; 530/350.000; 530/399.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: C07K014-50  
ICS: A61K038-18  
EXF 514/2; 514/12; 530/399; 530/350; 435/69.7  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2003:37566 USPATFULL  
TI **Fetuin**-MGP-mineral complex in serum  
IN Price, Paul A., La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES  
PA The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2003027211 A1 20030206  
AI US 2001-45596 A1 20011018 (10)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-477505, filed on 4 Jan 2000,  
ABANDONED  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 3126  
INCL INCLM: 435/007.100  
INCLS: 435/013.000  
NCL NCLM: 435/007.100  
NCLS: 435/013.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: G01N033-53  
ICS: C12Q001-56  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2003:10656 USPATFULL  
TI Novel FGF homologs  
IN Deisher, Theresa A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Raymond, Fenella C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Bukowski, Thomas R., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Holderman, Susan D., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES



Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES  
PA ZymoGenetics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2003008351 A1 20030109  
AI US 2002-81347 A1 20020221 (10)  
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-229947, filed on 13 Jan 1999, PENDING  
PRAI US 1996-28646P 19961016 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 3583  
INCL INCLM: 435/069.100  
INCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 514/012.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500  
NCL NCLM: 435/069.100  
NCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 514/012.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500  
IC [7]  
ICM: C07K017-00  
ICS: C07K014-00; C07K001-00; C12N005-02; C12N005-00; C12N015-74;  
C12N015-70; C12N015-63; C12N015-00; C12N015-09; C12P021-06; C07H021-04;  
A61K038-00  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:332816 USPATFULL  
TI Growth factor homolog ZVEGF4  
IN Gilbert, Teresa, Seattle, WA, United States  
Hart, Charles E., Woodinville, WA, United States  
Sheppard, Paul O., Granite Falls, WA, United States  
Gilbertson, Debra G., Seattle, WA, United States  
PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6495668 B1 20021217  
AI US 2000-564595 20000503 (9)  
PRAI US 1999-132250P 19990503 (60)  
US 1999-164463P 19991110 (60)  
US 2000-180169P 20000204 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
LN.CNT 4816  
INCL INCLM: 530/399.000  
INCLS: 435/069.400; 435/070.100; 530/350.000; 536/023.400  
NCL NCLM: 530/399.000  
NCLS: 435/069.400; 435/070.100; 530/350.000; 536/023.400  
IC [7]  
ICM: A61K038-24  
ICS: A61K038-27; C12N015-09; C07H021-04  
EXF 435/69.4; 435/375; 435/377; 514/2; 530/350; 530/402; 530/387.1; 530/399  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 15 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:314716 USPATFULL  
TI Growth factor homolog zveg3  
IN Gao, Zeren, Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES  
Hart, Charles E., Woodinville, WA, UNITED STATES  
Piddington, Christopher S., Thousand Oaks, CA, UNITED STATES  
Sheppard, Paul O., Granite Falls, WA, UNITED STATES  
Shoemaker, Kimberly E., Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES  
Gilbertson, Debra G., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
West, James W., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
PA ZymoGenetics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 2002177193 A1 20021128  
AI US 2002-139583 A1 20020502 (10)  
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-457066, filed on 7 Dec 1999, PENDING  
PRAI US 1998-111173P 19981207 (60)  
US 1999-142576P 19990706 (60)

US 1999-161653P 19991021 (60)  
US 1999-165255P 19991112 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 5072  
INCL INCLM: 435/069.100  
INCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/399.000; 536/023.500  
NCL NCLM: 435/069.100  
NCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/399.000; 536/023.500  
IC [7]  
ICM: C07K014-475  
ICS: C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:213792 USPATFULL  
TI Novel protein zlmada2.  
IN Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Gao, Zeren, Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2002115168 A1 20020822  
AI US 2001-990017 A1 20011121 (9)  
PRAI US 2000-252374P 20001121 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 2221  
INCL INCLM: 435/183.000  
INCLS: 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.200  
NCL NCLM: 435/183.000  
NCLS: 435/069.100; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.200  
IC [7]  
ICM: C12N009-00  
ICS: C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06; C07K014-435  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 17 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:206162 USPATFULL  
TI Mammalian secreted proteins  
IN Sheppard, Paul O., Granite Falls, WA, UNITED STATES  
Presnell, Scott R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2002110855 A1 20020815  
AI US 2001-893737 A1 20010628 (9)  
PRAI US 2000-215446P 20000630 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 2681  
INCL INCLM: 435/069.100  
INCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 530/350.000; 530/391.100; 536/023.500  
NCL NCLM: 435/069.100  
NCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 530/350.000; 530/391.100; 536/023.500  
IC [7]  
ICM: C07K014-435  
ICS: C07K016-46; C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 18 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:201870 USPATFULL  
TI Growth factor homolog ZVEGF3  
IN Gao, Zeren, Redmond, WA, United States  
Hart, Charles E., Woodinville, WA, United States  
Piddington, Christopher S., Thousand Oaks, CA, United States  
Sheppard, Paul O., Granite Falls, WA, United States  
Shoemaker, Kimberly E., Bellevue, WA, United States

Gilbertson, Debra G., Seattle, WA, United States  
West, James W., Seattle, WA, United States  
PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
PI US 6432673 B1 20020813  
AI US 1999-457066 19991207 (9)  
PRAI US 1998-111173P 19981207 (60)  
US 1999-142576P 19990706 (60)  
US 1999-161653P 19991021 (60)  
US 1999-165255P 19991112 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS GRANTED  
LN.CNT 4888  
INCL INCLM: 435/069.100  
INCLS: 435/069.500; 435/006.000; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/351.000;  
530/399.000  
NCL NCLM: 435/069.100  
NCLS: 435/006.000; 435/069.500; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/351.000;  
530/399.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: C12N015-00  
EXF 435/69.1; 435/69.5; 435/325; 530/351; 530/399  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 19 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:185650 USPATFULL  
TI Novel core 2 beta-1,6-N-acetylglycosaminyltransferase gene  
IN Korczak, Bozena, Toronto, CANADA  
Lew, April, Toronto, CANADA  
PI US 2002098563 A1 20020725  
AI US 2001-797207 A1 20010302 (9)  
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-495913, filed on 2 Feb 2000,  
ABANDONED  
PRAI US 1999-118674P 19990203 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 2504  
INCL INCLM: 435/193.000  
INCLS: 536/023.200; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/069.100  
NCL NCLM: 435/193.000  
NCLS: 536/023.200; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/069.100  
IC [7]  
ICM: C12N009-10  
ICS: C07H021-04; C12N005-06  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 20 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:165355 USPATFULL  
TI Full length expressed polynucleotides and the polypeptides they encode  
IN Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Presnell, Scott R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES  
Adler, David A., Bainbridge Island, WA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2002086988 A1 20020704  
AI US 2001-800095 A1 20010305 (9)  
PRAI US 2000-187221P 20000303 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 7304  
INCL INCLM: 536/023.500  
INCLS: 530/350.000; 435/006.000; 435/069.100; 435/325.000  
NCL NCLM: 536/023.500  
NCLS: 530/350.000; 435/006.000; 435/069.100; 435/325.000  
IC [7]

ICM: C12Q001-68  
ICS: C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C07K014-435  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:164749 USPATFULL  
TI Novel secreted proteins  
IN Sheppard, Paul O., Granite Falls, WA, UNITED STATES  
Presnell, Scott R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES  
Taft, David W., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2002086367 A1 20020704  
AI US 2001-895836 A1 20010629 (9)  
PRAI US 2000-215446P 20000630 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 2511  
INCL INCLM: 435/069.500  
INCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 530/351.000; 530/388.230; 536/023.500  
NCL NCLM: 435/069.500  
NCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 530/351.000; 530/388.230; 536/023.500  
IC [7]  
ICM: C12P021-02  
ICS: C07H021-04; C12N005-06; C07K014-52; C07K016-24  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:157101 USPATFULL  
TI Snake venom polypeptide zsnk1  
IN Sheppard, Paul O., Granite Falls, WA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2002081700 A1 20020627  
AI US 2001-923995 A1 20010807 (9)  
PRAI US 2000-223164P 20000807 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 3778  
INCL INCLM: 435/200.000  
INCLS: 435/325.000; 536/023.200; 435/226.000; 435/320.100  
NCL NCLM: 435/200.000  
NCLS: 435/325.000; 536/023.200; 435/226.000; 435/320.100  
IC [7]  
ICM: C12N009-24  
ICS: C12N009-64; C07H021-04  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 23 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:148636 USPATFULL  
TI Leucine-rich repeat proteins, Zlrr7, Zlrr8 and Zlrr9  
IN Thayer, Edward C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Sheppard, Paul O., Granite Falls, WA, UNITED STATES  
Presnell, Scott R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2002076779 A1 20020620  
AI US 2001-897214 A1 20010702 (9)  
PRAI US 2000-215446P 20000630 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 3149  
INCL INCLM: 435/183.000  
INCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 530/388.100; 536/023.200; 435/069.100  
NCL NCLM: 435/183.000  
NCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 530/388.100; 536/023.200; 435/069.100  
IC [7]  
ICM: C12P021-02

ICS: C07H021-04; C07K016-42; C12N005-06; C12N009-00  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 24 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:105951 USPATFULL  
TI Zsig33-like peptides  
IN Jaspers, Stephen R., Edmonds, WA, UNITED STATES  
Sheppard, Paul O., Granite Falls, WA, UNITED STATES  
Deisher, Theresa A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Bishop, Paul D., Fall City, WA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2002055156 A1 20020509  
AI US 2001-853253 A1 20010510 (9)  
PRAI US 2000-203300P 20000511 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 3022  
INCL INCLM: 435/183.000  
INCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/069.100; 536/023.200  
NCL NCLM: 435/183.000  
NCLS: 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 435/069.100; 536/023.200  
IC [7]  
ICM: C12N009-00  
ICS: C07H021-04; C12P021-02; C12N005-06  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 25 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:78709 USPATFULL  
TI Method for treating inflammation  
IN Thompson, Penny, Snohomish, WA, UNITED STATES  
Foster, Donald C., Lake Forest Park, WA, UNITED STATES  
Xu, Wenfeng, Mukilteo, WA, UNITED STATES  
Madden, Karen L., Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES  
Kelly, James D., Mercer Island, WA, UNITED STATES  
Sprecher, Cindy A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Blumberg, Hal, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Eagan, Maribeth A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Jaspers, Stephen R., Edmonds, WA, UNITED STATES  
Chandrasekher, Yasmin A., Mercer Island, WA, UNITED STATES  
Novak, Julia E., Bainbridge Island, WA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2002042366 A1 20020411  
US 6610286 B2 20030826  
AI US 2000-746359 A1 20001222 (9)  
PRAI US 1999-171969P 19991223 (60)  
US 2000-213341P 20000622 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 3393  
INCL INCLM: 514/012.000  
INCLS: 424/145.100; 424/085.200  
NCL NCLM: 424/085.200  
NCLS: 424/085.100; 424/145.100; 514/012.000; 514/886.000; 530/350.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: A61K039-395  
ICS: A61K038-20; A61K038-16  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:72626 USPATFULL  
TI Interferon-like protein Zcyto21  
IN Sheppard, Paul O., Granite Falls, WA, UNITED STATES  
Presnell, Scott R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES  
Fox, Brian A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES

Gilbert, Teresa, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Haldeman, Betty A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Grant, Francis J., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
 PI US 2002039763 A1 20020404  
 AI US 2001-895834 A1 20010629 (9)  
 PRAI US 2000-215446P 20000630 (60)  
 US 2001-285424P 20010420 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS APPLICATION  
 LN.CNT 3089  
 INCL INCLM: 435/069.100  
 INCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 435/183.000; 536/023.200  
 NCL NCLM: 435/069.100  
 NCLS: 435/325.000; 435/320.100; 435/183.000; 536/023.200  
 IC [7]  
 ICM: C12P021-02  
 ICS: C07H021-04; C12N009-00  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 27 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
 AN 2002:45596 USPATFULL  
 TI FGF Homologs  
 IN Deisher, Theresa A., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Raymond, Fenella, Seattle, WA, United States  
 Bukowski, Thomas R., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Holderman, Susan D., Kirkland, WA, United States  
 Hansen, Birgit, Seattle, WA, United States  
 Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, United States  
 PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6352971 B1 20020305  
 AI US 1999-368951 19990805 (9)  
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-951822, filed on 16 Oct 1997, now patented,  
 Pat. No. US 5989866  
 PRAI US 1996-28646P 19961016 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS GRANTED  
 LN.CNT 2656  
 INCL INCLM: 514/002.000  
 INCLS: 435/007.100; 530/350.000; 530/387.100; 424/192.100  
 NCL NCLM: 514/002.000  
 NCLS: 424/192.100; 435/007.100; 530/350.000; 530/387.100  
 IC [7]  
 ICM: A61K038-00  
 ICS: A61K039-00; G01N033-53; C07K014-00; C07K016-00  
 EXF 530/300; 530/387.1; 435/7.1; 514/2; 424/192.1  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 28 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
 AN 2002:21834 USPATFULL  
 TI Human cytokine receptor  
 IN Presnell, Scott R, Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Xu, Wenfeng, Mukilteo, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Kindsvogel, Wayne, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Chen, Zhi, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
 PI US 2002012669 A1 20020131  
 AI US 2000-728911 A1 20001201 (9)  
 PRAI US 1999-169049P 19991203 (60)  
 US 2000-232219P 20000913 (60)  
 US 2000-244610P 20001031 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS APPLICATION

LN.CNT 7478  
INCL INCLM: 424/192.100  
INCLS: 530/350.000; 536/023.500; 435/348.000; 435/326.000; 435/410.000;  
435/252.100; 435/254.100; 435/255.100; 435/317.100; 435/069.100;  
530/387.200; 530/388.100; 530/387.300; 530/389.100; 530/391.100;  
514/012.000; 435/007.100; 435/006.000  
NCL NCLM: 424/192.100  
NCLS: 530/350.000; 536/023.500; 435/348.000; 435/326.000; 435/410.000;  
435/252.100; 435/254.100; 435/255.100; 435/317.100; 435/069.100;  
530/387.200; 530/388.100; 530/387.300; 530/389.100; 530/391.100;  
514/012.000; 435/007.100; 435/006.000  
IC [7]  
ICM: A61K038-00  
ICS: C12Q001-68; C07H021-04; A61K039-00; C12N001-20; C12N001-16;  
C12N001-14; C12N001-12; C12P021-06; G01N033-53  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2002:16895 USPATFULL  
TI Helical protein zalpha51  
IN Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
Presnell, Scott R., Tacoma, WA, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2002009775 A1 20020124  
AI US 2001-810052 A1 20010316 (9)  
PRAI US 2000-190410P 20000317 (60)  
US 2000-199443P 20000425 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LN.CNT 3249  
INCL INCLM: 435/069.100  
INCLS: 435/006.000; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500; 435/320.100;  
530/387.100; 435/007.100  
NCL NCLM: 435/069.100  
NCLS: 435/006.000; 435/325.000; 530/350.000; 536/023.500; 435/320.100;  
530/387.100; 435/007.100  
IC [7]  
ICM: C12P021-02  
ICS: C12Q001-68; C07H021-04; C12N005-06; G01N033-53; C12P021-06;  
C12N015-00; C12N015-09; C12N015-63; C12N015-70; C12N015-74; C12N005-00;  
C12N005-02; C07K001-00; C07K014-00; C07K017-00; C07K016-00  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 30 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2000:43944 USPATFULL  
TI Purified and recombinant antigenic protein associated with abdominal  
aortic aneurysm (AAA) disease, and diagnostic and therapeutic use  
thereof  
IN Tilson, Martin David, Scarsdale, NY, United States  
PA The Trustees of Columbia University, New York, NY, United States (U.S.  
corporation)  
PI US 6048704 20000411  
AI US 1997-812586 19970307 (8)  
PRAI US 1996-12976P 19960307 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS Granted  
LN.CNT 3522  
INCL INCLM: 435/007.900  
INCLS: 435/007.100; 435/069.100; 435/069.300; 435/070.100; 436/501.000;  
536/023.500  
NCL NCLM: 435/007.900  
NCLS: 435/007.100; 435/069.100; 435/069.300; 435/070.100; 436/501.000;  
536/023.500

IC [7]  
 ICM: G01N033-53  
 ICS: G01N033-566; C07H021-04  
 EXF 435/7.1; 435/7.9; 435/69.1; 435/69.3; 435/70.1; 436/501; 536/23.5  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 31 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
 AN 1999:150969 USPATFULL  
 TI FGF homologs  
 IN Deisher, Theresa A., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Raymond, Fenella, Seattle, WA, United States  
 Bukowski, Thomas R., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Holderman, Susan D., Kirkland, WA, United States  
 Hansen, Birgit, Seattle, WA, United States  
 Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, United States  
 PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 5989866 19991123  
 AI US 1997-951822 19971016 (8)  
 PRAI US 1996-28646P 19961016 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS Granted  
 LN.CNT 2660  
 INCL INCLM: 435/069.400  
 INCLS: 435/243.000; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 536/023.510; 935/013.000  
 NCL NCLM: 435/069.400  
 NCLS: 435/243.000; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 536/023.510  
 IC [6]  
 ICM: C12N015-18  
 ICS: C12N015-63; C12N001-21; C12N005-00  
 EXF 435/69.4; 435/320.1; 435/70.1; 435/325; 435/243; 536/23.51; 935/13  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L1 ANSWER 32 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN  
 AN 88:14530 USPATFULL  
 TI Method for adsorbing and desorbing  
 IN Itoh, Hiroshi, Yokohama, Japan  
 Nakagawa, Toshimi, Fujisawa, Japan  
 Nitta, Atsuhiko, Yokohama, Japan  
 Tanaka, Tomio, Tokyo, Japan  
 Kamio, Hideo, Odawara, Japan  
 Nagai, Katsutoshi, Yonezawa, Japan  
 PA Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 4729834 19880308  
 AI US 1986-878647 19860626 (6)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-728211, filed on 29 Apr 1985,  
 now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1985-728027, filed on 29 Apr 1985, now  
 abandoned  
 PRAI JP 1984-89386 19840507  
 JP 1984-89315 19840507  
 JP 1984-106466 19840528  
 DT Utility  
 FS Granted  
 LN.CNT 1374  
 INCL INCLM: 210/670.000  
 INCLS: 210/692.000  
 NCL NCLM: 210/670.000  
 NCLS: 210/692.000  
 IC [4]  
 ICM: B01D015-00  
 EXF 210/670; 210/692  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.



=> s 11 and risk  
225672 RISK  
L2 9 L1 AND RISK

=> d 12 1-9 bib, ab, kwic

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2003:206834 USPATFULL  
TI Chemokine beta-1 fusion proteins  
IN Bell, Adam, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES  
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES  
PI US 2003143191 A1 20030731  
AI US 2002-153604 A1 20020524 (10)  
PRAI US 2001-293212P 20010525 (60)  
DT Utility  
FS APPLICATION  
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850  
CLMN Number of Claims: 17  
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
DRWN 21 Drawing Page(s)  
LN.CNT 15446  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
AB The present invention relates to novel chemokine polypeptides and encoding nucleic acids. More specifically, therapeutic compositions and methods are provided using isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding a human chemokine beta-1 (Ck.beta.-1 or Ckbl) polypeptide (previously termed monocyte-colony inhibitory factor (M-CIF), MIPl-.gamma., and Hemofiltrate CC chemokine-1 (HCC-1)), and Ckbl polypeptides themselves, as are vectors, host cells and recombinant methods for producing the same. Also provided are methods of treating, preventing, ameliorating diseases using such compounds.  
DETD . . . fusion proteins) and/or polynucleotides of the invention is contemplated for the prevention of occlusion of saphenous grafts, for reducing the **risk** of periprocedural thrombosis as might accompany angioplasty procedures, for reducing the **risk** of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation including nonrheumatic atrial fibrillation, for reducing the **risk** of embolism associated with mechanical heart valves and or mitral valves disease. Other uses for the therapeutics of the invention,. . .  
DETD . . . albumin fusion proteins) of the invention may be used for the prevention of occlusion of saphenous grafts, for reducing the **risk** of periprocedural thrombosis as might accompany angioplasty procedures, for reducing the **risk** of stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation including nonrheumatic atrial fibrillation, for reducing the **risk** of embolism associated with mechanical heart valves and or mitral valves disease. Other uses for the fusion proteins (e.g. albumin. . .  
DETD . . . by affinity chromatography on a Blue Sepharose FF column using a salt gradient elution. Blue Sepharose FF removes the main BSA/**fetuin** contaminants. Further purification over the Poros PI 50 resin with a phosphate gradient may remove and lower endotoxin contamination as. . .  
DETD . . . arthritis, diabetes, inflammatory skin conditions, psoriasis, eczema, systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, glomerulonephritis, inflammatory bowel disease, crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, **arteriosclerosis**, cirrhosis, graft vs. host disease, host vs. graft disease, hepatitis, leukemia and lymphoma.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN  
AN 2003:102443 USPATFULL

TI Complementary DNA's encoding proteins with signal peptides  
 IN Edwards, Jean-Baptiste Dumas Milne, Paris, FRANCE  
 Bougueleret, Lydie, Vanves, FRANCE  
 Jobert, Severin, Paris, FRANCE  
 PA Genset, S.A., FRANCE (non-U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6548633 B1 20030415  
 AI US 2000-599360 20000621 (9)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-469099, filed on 21 Dec 1999,  
 now abandoned  
 PRAI US 1999-141032P 19990625 (60)  
 US 1998-113686P 19981222 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS GRANTED  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Horlick, Kenneth R.; Assistant Examiner: Kim, Young  
 LREP Saliwanchik, Lloyd & Saliwanchik  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 13743

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The sequences of cDNAs encoding secreted proteins are disclosed. The  
 cDNAs can be used to express secreted proteins or fragments thereof or  
 to obtain antibodies capable of specifically binding to the secreted  
 proteins. The cDNAs may also be used in diagnostic, forensic, gene  
 therapy, and chromosome mapping procedures. The cDNAs may also be used  
 to design expression vectors and secretion vectors.  
 SUMM . . . a consequence of a mutation in the coding sequence for a  
 secreted protein. In instances where the individual is at **risk**  
 of suffering from a disease or other undesirable phenotype as a result  
 of a mutation in such a coding sequence, . . .  
 DETD . . . Their functions include control of endocytosis, cell  
 proliferation and differentiation, immune response, bone formation and  
 resorption, and apoptosis. More specifically, **fetuin** levels in  
 human plasma are regulated in the manner of a negative acute phase  
 reactant (Lebreton et al., J. Clin. . . . decline in some cancer  
 patients correlating with impaired cellular immune function (Baskies et  
 al., Cancer 45:3050-58 (1980)). During mouse embryogenesis,  
**fetuin** mRNA is expressed in a number of developing organs and  
 tissues including the heart, kidney, lung, nervous system and liver  
 (Yang et al., Biochem. Biophysic. Acta 1130:149-56 (1992)). Mammalian  
**fetuin** present in sub-populations of neurons in the developing  
 central and peripheral nervous system is associated to cell survival  
 (Saunders et al., Anat. Embryol 186:477-86 (1992)); Kitchener et al.,  
 Int J. Dev. Neurosci. 15:717-27 (1997)). **Fetuin** is able to  
 promote growth in tissue culture (Puck et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.  
 U.S.A., 59:192-99 (1968)), to enhance. . . and to stimulate  
 adipogenesis in cell culture models (Cayatte et al., J. Biol. Chem.  
 265:5883-8 (1990)). Abnormal serum levels of **fetuin** are  
 associated with alteration in cellular and biochemical properties of  
 bone, Paget's disease, reduced bone quality and osteogenesis imperfecta  
 (for a review see Binkert et al, J. Biol. Chem. 274:28514-20 (1999)).  
 Part of the **fetuin** activities has been shown to depend upon  
 their ability to inhibit the activity of TGF-beta cytokines and bone  
 morphogenetic proteins. . .  
 DETD . . . reactions and immune cell mediated injuries. Such injuries  
 include, but are not limited to, adult respiratory distress syndrome,  
 allergies, asthma, **arteriosclerosis**, bronchitis, emphysema,  
 hypereosinophilia, myocardial or pericardial inflammation, rheumatoid  
 arthritis, complications of heart attack, stroke, cancer, hemodialysis,  
 infections, and trauma.

AN 2003:81593 USPATFULL  
 TI Purified and recombinant antigenic protein associated with abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) disease, and diagnostic and therapeutic use thereof  
 IN Tilson, Martin David, Scarsdale, NY, United States  
 PA The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6537769 B1 20030325  
 AI US 2000-535832 20000328 (9)  
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-812586, filed on 7 Mar 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 6048704  
 PRAI US 1996-12976P 19960307 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS GRANTED  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P  
 LREP White, John P., Cooper & Dunham LLP  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 8  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 44 Drawing Figure(s); 24 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 3222  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB This invention provides an isolated protein of approximately 40 kDa which is purified from human aortic tissue and immunoreactive with AAA-associated immunoglobulin. Also provided are a method of diagnosing AAA disease in a subject using said isolated protein and a pharmaceutical composition comprising said isolated protein. A method of alleviating AAA disease in a subject comprising administering said pharmaceutical composition comprising the isolated protein is also provided. The subject invention also provides a recombinantly produced human aortic protein which is immunoreactive with AAA-associated immunoglobulin. Also provided are a method of diagnosing AAA disease in a subject using said recombinantly produced protein and a pharmaceutical composition comprising said recombinantly produced protein. A method of alleviating AAA disease in a subject comprising administering said pharmaceutical composition comprising the recombinantly produced protein is also provided.  
 DRWD . . . Control glycoprotein transferrin (TRNSF) reacted with SNA, indicating sialic acid terminally linked alpha (2-6) to galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine. Control glycoprotein **fetuin** (FETN) reacted with SNA, MAA (indicating sialic acid terminally linked alpha (2-3) to galactose), and DSA (indicating galactose beta (1-4)). . .  
 DETD 7. DePalma R G, Sidaway A N, Giordana J M. Associated aetiological and atherosclerotic **risk** factors in abdominal aneurysms. in: The Cause and Management of Aneurysms, ed. R M Greenhalgh, J A Mannick, J T. . .  
 DETD . . . H, Nagase H, Tilson M D. Identification of matrix metalloproteinases 3 (stromelysin-1) and 9 (gelatinase B) in abdominal aortic aneurysm. **Arteriosclerosis** and Thrombosis, 1994; 14: 1315-1320.  
 L2 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN  
 AN 2003:40660 USPATFULL  
 TI FGF homologs  
 IN Deisher, Theresa A., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Raymond, Fenella, Seattle, WA, United States  
 Bukowski, Thomas R., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Holderman, Susan D., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Hansen, Birgit, Seattle, WA, United States  
 Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, United States  
 PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6518236 B1 20030211

AI US 1999-229947 19990113 (9)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-951822, filed on 16 Oct 1997,  
 now patented, Pat. No. US 5989866  
 PRAI US 1996-28646P 19961016 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS GRANTED  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Saoud, Christine J.  
 LREP Sawislak, Deborah A.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 5  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 3301  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB The present invention relates to polynucleotide and polypeptide  
 molecules for zFGF5 a novel member of the FGF family. The polypeptides,  
 and polynucleotides encoding them, are proliferative for muscle cells,  
 in particular cardiac cells and may be used for remodeling cardiac  
 tissue and improving cardiac function. The present invention also  
 includes antibodies to the zFGF5 polypeptides.  
 SUMM . . . accounts for 750,000 hospital admissions per year in the U.S.,  
 with more than 5 million people diagnosed with coronary disease.  
**Risk** factors for MI include diabetes mellitus, hypertension,  
 truncal obesity, smoking, high levels of low density lipoprotein in the  
 plasma or. . .  
 DETD . . . mg/ml L-glutamine (Sigma, St. Louis, MO)  
 1 mM sodium pyruvate (Sigma, St. Louis, MO)  
 25 mM Hepes (Sigma, St. Louis, MO)  
 10 .mu.g/ml **fetuin** (Aldrich, Milwaukee, WI)  
 50 .mu.g/ml insulin (Gibco-BRL)  
 3 ng/ml selenium (Aldrich, Milwaukee, WI)  
 20 .mu.g/ml transferrin (JRH, Lenexa, KS)  
 DETD . . . circulation. High levels of expression and physiological  
 effects have been demonstrated (Ohwada et al., Blood 88:768-774, 1996;  
 Stevenson et al., **Arteriosclerosis**, Thrombosis and Vascular  
 Biology, 15:479-484, 1995; Setoguchi et al., Blood 84:2946-2953, 1994;  
 and Sakamoto et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.. . .  
 DETD . . . using Lipofectamine.TM. (Gibco BRL), in serum free (SF) media  
 formulation (Ham's F12, 10 mg/ml transferrin, 5 mg/ml insulin, 2 mg/ml  
**fetuin**, 1% L-glutamine and 1% sodium pyruvate). ZFGF5/pZMP6 is  
 diluted into 15 ml tubes to a total final volume of 640. . .  
 L2 ANSWER 5 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN  
 AN 2003:37566 USPATFULL  
 TI **Fetuin**-MGP-mineral complex in serum  
 IN Price, Paul A., La Jolla, CA, UNITED STATES  
 PA The Regents of the University of California (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 2003027211 A1 20030206  
 AI US 2001-45596 A1 20011018 (10)  
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-477505, filed on 4 Jan 2000,  
 ABANDONED  
 DT Utility  
 FS APPLICATION  
 LREP QUINE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP, P.C., P O BOX 458, ALAMEDA, CA,  
 94501  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 75  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 20 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 3126  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB This invention provides methods of inhibiting calcification of a soft  
 tissue (e.g., an artery, a heart valve, an atherosclerotic plaque, a  
 cancer, a kidney, a prostate, skin, muscle, cartilage, viscera, and

heart muscle) in a mammal. These methods involve inhibiting osteoclastic bone resorption in said mammal (e.g., a mammal diagnosed as having or at **risk** for a pathology characterized by calcification of a soft tissue). The inhibition is preferably by administration of a bisphosphonate to the mammal in a concentration sufficient to inhibit bone resorption without inhibiting bone mineralization. The methods of this invention can also be used to mitigate a symptom of atherosclerosis in a mammal. Such methods involve inhibiting osteoclastic bone resorption in the mammal. In preferred embodiment, the inhibiting is by administration of a bisphosphonate to the mammal in a concentration sufficient to inhibit bone resorption without inhibiting bone mineralization

TI **Fetuin**-MGP-mineral complex in serum

AB . . . a mammal. These methods involve inhibiting osteoclastic bone resorption in said mammal (e.g., a mammal diagnosed as having or at **risk** for a pathology characterized by calcification of a soft tissue). The inhibition is preferably by administration of a bisphosphonate to. . .

SUMM . . . discovery that agents that inhibit bone resorption will also inhibit ectopic calcification and/or plaque formation and related pathologies associated with **arteriosclerosis**. Without being bound to a particular theory, it is believed that the process of bone resorption, delivers solubilized calcium (e.g.. . .

SUMM . . . a mammal. These methods involve inhibiting osteoclastic bone resorption in said mammal (e.g., a mammal diagnosed as having or at **risk** for a pathology characterized by calcification of a soft tissue) The inhibition is preferably by administration of a bisphosphonate to. . .

SUMM . . . cancer, a kidney, a prostate, skin, muscle, cartilage, viscera, and heart muscle) in a mammal diagnosed as having or at **risk** for a pathology characterized by calcification of a soft tissue. These methods involve administering to the animal a low dosage. . .

SUMM . . . soft tissue without inhibiting bone calcification. Such diseases include, but are not limited to atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, arteriolosclerosis, hypertensive arteriolosclerosis, Monckeberg's **arteriosclerosis**, heart valve stenosis, uremia, diabetes, hyperparathyroidism, blood clot formation, cancer growth, cancer metastasis, hypertension, vitamin D toxicity, and arthritis. Preferred. . . but are not limited to the bisphosphonates and dosages described above. The mammal may be diagnosed as having or at **risk** for a pathology characterized by calcification of a soft tissue.

SUMM . . . bone resorption without inhibiting bone mineralization. Preferred mammals include, but are not limited to mammals diagnosed as having, or at **risk** for, atherosclerosis. Preferred bisphosphonates and dosages include, but are not limited to the bisphosphonates and dosages described above. The bisphosphonate. . .

SUMM . . . of calcium or a calcium salt in an aqueous phase. These methods involve contacting the calcium or calcium salt with **fetuin**.

SUMM . . . The stabilized calcium provides a method of delivering a calcification initiator to a preselected site. Such methods involve providing a **fetuin**-mineral complex attached to a targeting molecule (e.g., antibody, lectin, nucleic acid etc.) where the targeting molecule specifically binds to the preselected site; and contacting the **fetuin** mineral complex to the preselected site.

SUMM . . . Also provided is a method of distributing mineral nuclei within a matrix. This method involves impregnating the matrix with a **fetuin**-mineral complex and denaturing the **fetuin** such that the mineral is released from the **fetuin** mineral complex.

SUMM [0023] The **fetuin** can also be used to stabilize the size or crystal structure of a mineral salt in an aqueous phase. This method involves contacting the mineral salt with a **fetuin**.

SUMM [0024] This invention also provides substantially isolated mineral salts (e.g. calcium phosphate) stabilized in a complex with **fetuin**.

SUMM [0035] The following abbreviations used are: MGP, matrix Gla protein; BGP, bone Gla protein (osteocalcin); **fetuin**, .alpha.2-HS Glycoprotein; and Gla, .gamma.-Carboxyglutamic Acid.

DETD . . . the methods of this invention are particularly applicable in two contexts: 1) Where the organism (animal or human) is at **risk** for or has an ectopic calcification; and 2) Where the organism (animal or human) is at **risk** for, or has, atherosclerosis or **arteriosclerosis**.

DETD . . . embodiment the methods of this invention are used for the treatment (therapeutic or prophylactic) of an organism having, or at **risk** for, a calcification of a soft tissue. As used herein, a "soft tissue" refers to a tissue that is not. . .

DETD . . . failure is very high, over 75%, and essentially all stenotic valves fail because of calcification. The number of subjects at **risk** for stenosis and heart valve replacement is fairly high, since it includes all subjects with some extent of heart valve calcification, which is about 30% of human subjects in their 60s. This high incidence of **risk** for stenoses suggests that the methods of this invention could be used prophylactically to decrease the **risk** of heart valve failure in all subjects for which there is evidence of progressive valve calcification.

DETD [0068] B) Atherosclerosis and **Arteriosclerosis**.

DETD [0069] As indicated above, the methods of this invention are applicable to mammals (e.g. humans) having, or at **risk** for, atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis refers to a progressive narrowing and hardening of the arteries over time. More generally, the methods of this invention are applicable to any **arteriosclerosis** that involves the deposition of calcium in the vascular intima. Thus, the methods of this invention are applicable to atheroscleroses. . . non-atheromatous arterioscleroses involving calcium deposition including, but not limited to Diabetes mellitus, chronic renal insufficiency, chronic vitamin D intoxication, Monckeberg's **arteriosclerosis**, **arteriosclerosis**, hypertensive **arteriosclerosis**, pseudoxanthoma elasticum, idiopathic arterial calcification in infancy, aortic valvular calcification in the elderly, and Werner's syndrome.

DETD [0070] Differential diagnoses for these conditions and/or for **risk** of these conditions are well known to medical personnel.

DETD [0094] V. **Fetuin** Complexes.

DETD [0095] It was also a discovery of this invention that the serum protein **fetuin** forms a stable complex with a calcium phosphate mineral phase and that this complex can under some circumstances be detected in blood. Without being bound to a particular theory it is believed that the **fetuin**/calcium phosphate complex is a form in which calcium removed during bone resorption is solubilized in plasma and migrates to new. . .

DETD [0096] The **fetuin**-mineral complex can be synthesized using pure **fetuin**, calcium, and phosphate (see, Example 2). In brief, the procedure allows the synthesis of small mineral particles of uniform size which can be seen by transmission electron microscopy. Because the size of the **fetuin** mineral complex is very small, a solution containing very high concentrations of the **fetuin** mineral complex is quite clear and the complex does not settle. The particles are stable, with no apparent changes over. . .

DETD . . . dense white precipitate forms within a fraction of a second which slowly sinks to the bottom the test tube. If **fetuin** is added prior to mixing, the dense white precipitate fails to form and the solution remains quite clear for days. . . microscopy, numerous small mineral nuclei are present which have remarkably uniform size and shape. The nuclei, which are coated with **fetuin**, account for

over 95% of the calcium and phosphate in the mixture. This experiment illustrates the power of the **fetuin** molecule to direct the course of a mineralization process.

DETD . . . this mineral phase selectively in order to trap the unstable phase and prevent its transformation to more stable phases. A **fetuin** mineral complex can be used to distribute mineral nuclei within a suitable matrix so that subsequent inactivation of **fetuin** (e.g. by heat, acid, addition of a chaotropic agent, etc.) would cause rapid and uniform calcification of this matrix. This.

DETD [0099] Because the **fetuin** mineral complex is stable in blood, it can be used as a transport vehicle to deliver calcification initiators to desired sites in the body. For example, the **fetuin** in the complex could be modified so that it binds to a site where calcification is desired (e.g. teeth, bone, etc.) and so that **fetuin** can be inactivated at this site to allow mineralization to proceed. Typically such a modification would involve coupling a targeting . . . molecule (e.g., an antibody, antibody fragment, single chain antibody, a lectin, a lipid, a carbohydrate, a sugar, etc.) to the **fetuin**-mineral complex. The targeting molecule is selected to specifically bind to the target (e.g. cell receptor, ligand, etc.) whereby the mineral. . .

DETD [0100] It is noted that **fetuin** is a glycoprotein and methods of attaching molecules to glycoproteins (directly or through a linker) are well known to those. . . a linker. A "linker" as used herein, is a molecule that is used to join the targeting molecule to the **fetuin**-mineral complex. The linker is capable of forming covalent bonds to both the **fetuin** and to the targeting molecule. Suitable linkers are well known to those of skill in the art and include, but. . .

DETD [0102] The **fetuin** mineral complex can also be used as a reagent to develop **fetuin**-mineral specific assays which, in turn, can be used to determine the levels of a **fetuin** mineral complex in human blood. This would provide a method to measure bone metabolic processes relevant to the management of. . .

DETD [0103] Without being bound to a particular theory, it is believed that a surface of the **fetuin** molecule binds strongly and specifically to the target mineral phase. This binding exposes surfaces on **fetuin** which have a high affinity for other bound **fetuin** molecules, forming strong lateral associations that arrest crystal growth. The oligosaccharide moieties in **fetuin**, which account for about half of its mass, project away from mineral and form a hydrated shell which keeps the **fetuin** mineral complex from aggregating or settling from solution. This model suggests that engineered modifications in the mineral interaction surface of **fetuin** could direct the protein to any desired mineral phase, thereby enabling the protein to control the synthesis of this mineral.

DETD [0104] VI. **Fetuin** Complexes as Prognostic Markers, Diagnostic Markers, and Surrogate Markers.

DETD [0105] In still another embodiment, this invention pertains to the discovery that the **fetuin**-mineral complex in blood (e.g. serum), is an effective prognostic and diagnostic marker for calcification of arteries and other soft tissues, atherosclerosis, and osteoporosis. In general, increased levels (e.g. increased serum concentration) of the **fetuin**-mineral complex in a mammal indicates that the mammal is at increased **risk** for or has calcification of arteries and/or other soft tissues, and/or atherosclerosis, and/or osteoporosis.

DETD [0106] When used as a prognostic or diagnostic marker, the **fetuin**-mineral complex level (serum concentration) is preferably used in the context of a differential diagnosis or prognosis for

presence or **risk** of atherosclerosis, soft tissue calcification and/or osteoporosis. When used in the context of other known diagnostic markers and/or **risk** factors for each of these conditions, it is possible to determine for which condition, or combination of conditions, the **fetuin** mineral complex is an indicator.

DETD [0107] The **fetuin**-mineral complex also provides a convenient marker for the response of an organism for treatment. In this context, a mammal (e.g. a human or non-human mammal) having one or more of the above-identified conditions is treated for those condition(s). The **fetuin**-mineral complex level in the mammal (e.g. in a blood sample from the mammal) is monitored before and/or during and/or after the treatment. A decrease in the level of the **fetuin** mineral complex (preferably a statistically significant decrease) indicates that the mammal is responding to the treatment.

DETD [0108] The decrease in **fetuin**-mineral complex, is typically evaluated with respect to a control. Suitable controls include, but are not limited to blood from the. . . from the same mammal obtained at an earlier time point in the course of the treatment, the level of a **fetuin**-mineral complex found in a normal healthy mammal of the same species, a predetermined concentration of a **fetuin**-mineral complex, and the like.

DETD [0109] Methods of detecting and/or isolating the **fetuin** mineral complex are detailed in Example 3. Using the methods described therein, one of skill can readily optimize protocols to facilitate **fetuin**-mineral complex isolation from essentially any mammalian species including humans. Thus, for example, in one particularly preferred embodiment, when isolating the **fetuin** mineral complex from humans the **fetuin**-mineral complex is sedimented by using high centrifugational speeds and relatively long centrifugation times. The following is an example of a. . .

DETD . . . the side away from the axis of rotation, since this is the side that will have the pellet containing the **fetuin** mineral complex. The tube is centrifuged for a total of 1 h at 110,000 rpm. The supernatant is then removed. . . and gently tapped on a kimwipe to remove any remaining supernatant. The airfuge tube is checked to see if a **fetuin**-mineral complex can be detected. If there is a substantial amount of the **fetuin**-mineral complex it can be seen as a small glassy pellet on the bottom side of the tube furthest from the. . . of 0.15M HCl is added to the tube and incubated 1 h at room temperature in order to dissolve the **fetuin**-mineral complex. The level of calcium, and/or phosphate, and/or MGP, and/or **fetuin** can be determined in the dissolved pellet. The amount of **fetuin**-mineral complex can be calculated from the amount of any of these constituents that are found in the pellet. The level of calcium, and/or phosphate, and/or MGP, and/or **fetuin** in the supernatant and in the original sample is determined. If a substantial amount of the complex is present, there. . .

DETD [0112] Detection of low levels of the **fetuin** mineral complex may be hampered by the presence of small amounts of serum that wet the tube even after the supernatant is removed, since the supernatant will contain calcium, phosphate, MGP, and **fetuin**. To control for this problem, set up an identical tube of the sample but skip step the centrifugation step. The amount of calcium, phosphate, MGP, and/or **fetuin** in this acid extract can then be subtracted from the amount present in the tube that was centrifuged. An alternative. . . of 0.15M HCl is added to the tube and incubated 1 h at room temperature in order to dissolve the **fetuin**-mineral complex as described above.

DETD . . . to provide a measure of the amount of the complex present. Such constituents include, but are not limited to the **fetuin**, matrix Gla protein, secreted phosphoprotein 24, platelet factor 4, calcium, phosphate, mineral phase, and the like.



DETD [0116] In another embodiment, this invention provides kits for the presence or likelihood (**risk** for) atherosclerosis, and/or calcification of an artery or other soft tissue, and/or osteoporosis. The kits typically comprise one or more reagents used in the isolation and/or detection of a **fetuin** mineral complex (e.g. as described in Example 3). The kit, optionally, also includes instructional materials providing protocols for the isolation and/or detection (e.g. quantification) of a **fetuin**-mineral complex.

DETD [0156] Artery calcification is associated with **arteriosclerosis**, a term which is derived in part from the Greek word for hardness, sklerosis. **Arteriosclerosis** refers to hardening of arteries, and the types of **arteriosclerosis** include atherosclerosis, Monckeberg's **arteriosclerosis**, hypertensive **arteriosclerosis**, and arteriolosclerosis. Atherosclerosis is the most prevalent **arteriosclerosis**, and calcification is typically associated with the atherosclerotic plaque itself. While the relationship between calcification and the progression of atherosclerosis. . . .

DETD [0158] **Arteriosclerosis** is also frequently associated with uremia and, in dialysis patients, the frequency of artery calcification increases with the duration of. . . . Dermatol. 33:954-962). A recent study of 7,096 hemodialysis patients has identified the serum calcium X phosphate product as an independent **risk** factor for death, with a relative mortality **risk** of 1.34 (Block et al. (1998) Am. J. Kidney Diseases. 31: 607-617). While the mechanism by which the serum calcium. . . .

DETD Synthesis and Use of a **Fetuin**-Mineral Complex

DETD [0162] We discovered the existence of a complex between a calcium phosphate mineral phase and the serum protein **fetuin** in the course of investigating the effects of high etidronate doses on the chemical composition of serum in rats. To. . . .

DETD [0163] In a preferred embodiment, the creation of a **fetuin** mineral complex involves the creation of a solution which is supersaturated with respect to the calcium phosphate mineral phase. This is done in the presence of **fetuin** at physiological pH (that is, pH values found in serum). In the two procedures outlined below, we have generated the. . . . mineral nuclei by a homogeneous nucleation process. It was one of the discoveries of this research that the presence of **fetuin** arrests the growth and aggregation of the mineral phase so that many small crystallites are formed. Since the size of. . . . itself remains clear for many days at room temperature in spite of the presence of rather large amounts of the **fetuin** mineral complex.

DETD [0165] Procedure for the Preparation of **Fetuin** Mineral Complex Using Fetal Calf Serum, Calcium, and Phosphate.

DETD [0166] A first approach to preparing a **fetuin**-mineral complex uses fetal calf serum. The fetal calf serum is brought and about 2 ML is aliquoted into a test. . . .

DETD [0169] Procedure for the Preparation of the **Fetuin** Mineral Complex Using Purified Bovine **Fetuin**, Calcium, and Phosphate.

DETD [0170] A second approach to preparing a **fetuin**-mineral complex uses purified bovine **fetuin**, calcium, and phosphate fetal calf serum. First, 50 mg of purified bovine **fetuin** are dissolved in 2.5 mL of 0.2M HEPES pH 7.4. The mixture is spun at top speed for 30 minutes in an epifuge to clarify the solution. (The Sigma **fetuin** we use in these experiments contains a small portion of protein which does not dissolve in this buffer.) About 160. . . . into a 12.times.75 tube. In a separate 12.times.75 tube is placed 80 .mu.l of 1M CaCl.sub.2. 1 mL of the **fetuin**-HEPES buffer solution prepared in step 2 is rapidly added to both tubes.

DETD . . . structure to those formed after 3 h at room temperature in the experiments outlined above. We have also formed the **fetuin**

mineral complex using initial molar ratios of calcium to phosphate ranging from 2:1 to 0.5:1, and find that the final. . .

DETD [0176] The **fetuin** mineral complexes formed by the above procedures can be sedimented by centrifugation for 5 to 30 minutes at high speed in an epifuge. The pellet which forms is translucent and glassy in appearance, and contains **fetuin**, calcium, and phosphate. The molar ratio of calcium to phosphate in this complex is about 1.25 and the weight ratio of **fetuin** to calcium in this complex is about 3.

DETD [0178] The initial concentration of purified bovine **fetuin** can be varied. We have successfully formed the **fetuin** mineral complex using **fetuin** at 5 mg/ml and an initial ion composition of 10 mM calcium and phosphate, and using **fetuin** at 1 mg/ml and an initial ion composition of 5 mM calcium and phosphate. In general, less **fetuin** is required to form a stable complex of uniform size and structure at lower initial concentrations of calcium and phosphate.

DETD [0179] The species source of **fetuin** can be varied. While we have not investigated complex formation using purified **fetuin** from other species, we have successfully formed the **fetuin** mineral complex using rat and human serum starting with initial calcium and phosphate concentrations of 10 mM. (Human **fetuin** is also called .alpha.2-HS Glycoprotein.)

DETD . . . homogeneous nucleation conditions using a low initial ion concentrations, and it is therefore these conditions which favor the formation of **fetuin** mineral complexes which are the most uniform in structure.

DETD A **Fetuin**-MGP-Mineral Complex in Serum

DETD . . . that inhibit normal bone mineralization. The composition of this high molecular weight protein-mineral complex consists of about 18% mineral, 80% **fetuin**, and 2% matrix Gla protein (MGP) by weight, and the presence of the complex in serum after an injection of . . . h following subcutaneous injection of etidronate, and is subsequently cleared from serum by 24 h. This highly specific complex of **fetuin**, MGP, and mineral prevents the growth, aggregation, and precipitation of the mineral component, which indicates that the previously reported calcification inhibitory activities of **fetuin** and MGP may be related to their ability to form stable complexes with nascent mineral nuclei. Treatment with the vitamin. . .

DETD . . . within 6 h, and that this elevation is caused by the unexpected appearance of a novel complex of calcium, phosphate, **fetuin**, and MGP in serum following etidronate injection. The structure and properties of this complex have direct relevance to an understanding. . .

DETD [0194] Biochemical Characterization of the Complex Between Calcium, Phosphate, **Fetuin**, and MGP.

DETD [0211] Centrifugational Evidence for a Complex of Calcium, Phosphate, **Fetuin**, and MGP in the Serum of Etidronate-Treated Rats.

DETD . . . subjected to N-terminal protein sequencing, one sequence was obtained, A-P-Q-G-A-G-L-G-F-R-(SEQ ID NO: \_\_\_\_\_), which matches the N-terminal sequence of rat **fetuin** (Ohnishi et al. (1993) J. Bone and Mineral Res. 8: 367-377). The other major band in the gel had an. . . total Coomassie staining; this band was identified as rat serum albumin by N-terminal sequence analysis. Based on the recovery of **fetuin** in the pellet, we estimate the weight ratio of **fetuin** to mineral phosphate in the pellet to be 3.4 mg/mg. Since the supernatant level of calcium and phosphate remained above. . .

DETD [0215] Gel Filtration Evidence for a High Molecular Weight Complex of Calcium, Phosphate, **Fetuin**, and MGP in the Serum of Etidronate-Treated Rats.

DETD . . . to PVDF. N-terminal protein sequencing of this 59 kDa band revealed that its sequence matched the N-terminal sequence of rat .

**fetuin** (Ohnishi et al. (1993) J. Bone and Mineral Res. 8: 367-377). Comparison of the SDS-PAGE for fraction 23 from the. . .

DETD [0218] To estimate the amount of **fetuin** in the high molecular weight phosphate peak fractions, we performed two repeat SDS-PAGE analyses of fractions 22-24 of FIG. 12 upper together with lanes containing known amounts of pure **fetuin**. Quantitative analysis of the amount of coomassie staining in these **fetuin** bands using a densitometer yielded an estimate of 630 .mu.g **fetuin** in fractions 22-24. The phosphate content of these fractions is 83 .mu.g phosphate, and the weight ratio of **fetuin** to phosphate is 7.6 mg/mg. The total MGP content of fractions 22-24 is 11 .mu.g (FIG. 12), and the calculated molar ratio of MGP to **fetuin** in these fractions is 1: 8.

DETD . . . studies have shown that the doses of etidronate used here to cause the appearance of the complex of calcium, phosphate, **fetuin**, and MGP in serum also cause the inhibition of the normal calcification of bone and cartilage, resulting in the formation. . . in the proximal tibia. In the present studies we sought to determine whether the timing of the appearance of the calcium-phosphate-**fetuin**-MGP complex in serum correlates with the inhibition of growth plate cartilage mineralization. As seen in FIG. 6, microradiographs of the. . .

DETD . . . the .gamma.-carboxylation of MGP is necessary for the accumulation of the protein in the serum complex of calcium, phosphate, and **fetuin**, rats were injected with warfarin 2 h prior to the administration of etidronate in order to ensure that all MGP. . . electrophoresis of the high molecular weight phosphate-containing peak from the Sephacryl S300 chromatogram (data not shown) demonstrated the presence of **fetuin** at the level found in previous experiments (see FIG. 5), which indicates that the incorporation of **fetuin** into the serum mineral complex is independent of the presence of MGP.

DETD . . . etidronate dose, since the protein mineral complex found in serum the 8 mg/100 g dose does not sediment upon centrifugation. **Fetuin** is the major protein component of the serum mineral complex, with an estimated weight ratio of **fetuin** to mineral of 4.4 for the complex found in serum at the 8 mg/100 g etidronate dose, and an estimated ratio of **fetuin** to mineral of 1.9 at the 32 mg/100.g dose of etidronate. The MGP content of the serum mineral complex increases with time after etidronate injection, reaching a molar ratio of MGP to **fetuin** of 1:8. If the average molecular weight of the serum mineral complex were 550,000 daltons, the complex found in serum 6 h following treatment with the 8 mg/100 g dose of etidronate would consist of approximately 8 **fetuin** molecules, 1 MGP molecule, 790 atoms of calcium, and 580 molecules of phosphate. It should be noted that these calculations are based on the assumption that the only protein constituents of the complex are **fetuin** and MGP, and that the SDS gel shown in FIG. 3 indicates that higher molecular weight proteins could in fact. . .

DETD [0228] Role of **Fetuin** in the Serum Complex.

DETD [0229] The most abundant component of the serum complex is **fetuin**, not mineral or MGP, and it seems probable that the properties of the complex largely reflect the presence of **fetuin** in it. It is our hypothesis that **fetuin** molecules aggregate on the surface of the mineral nuclei and thereby prevent growth of the mineral phase and the generation of additional crystal nuclei. We believe that the most likely role for the protein component of **fetuin** is to mediate the binding of **fetuin** to mineral and to associate laterally with other **fetuin** molecules on the mineral surface to inhibit crystal growth. We further speculate that the 5 oligosaccharide moieties of **fetuin**, which account for 25% of its weight, project away from the mineral and into the surrounding aqueous phase. The functions of oligosaccharides in **fetuin**

would be to lower the density of the mineral complex so that it will not sediment in serum and to. . .

DETD [0230] Previous studies have demonstrated that **fetuin** inhibits the sedimentation of calcium from supersaturated solutions of calcium and phosphate after centrifugation for 5 min at 15,000.times. g (Schinke et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271: 20789-20796). **Fetuin** in fact accounts for roughly half of the inhibitory activity found in serum. Although the mechanism by which **fetuin** inhibits calcium precipitation was not identified in these studies, the inhibitory activity was shown to be mediated by acidic amino acids clustered in the D1 cystatin-like domain of **fetuin**. Our present results are consistent with the putative calcification inhibitor activity of **fetuin** identified in these earlier studies, and suggest that this action of the protein could be associated with its ability to. . .

DETD [0231] **Fetuin** is known to be a major component of serum as well as a major constituent of the extracellular bone matrix (Kazi et al. (1998) J. Biochem. 124: 179-186; Triffitt et al. (1976) Nature 262: 226-227), and either **fetuin** pool could be the primary source of the **fetuin** found in the serum mineral complex. An important objective of future studies will be to determine the origin of **fetuin** in the serum mineral complex, and to evaluate the possibility that etidronate treatment could directly stimulate the synthesis of **fetuin** by liver or bone.

DETD . . . The alternative hypothesis for the 30 fold increase in serum MGP following etidronate administration is that the presence of the **fetuin** mineral complex in serum could stimulate a dramatic increase in the rate of MGP synthesis by tissues which contribute MGP.

DETD [0234] The present studies demonstrate that MGP binds to the **fetuin** mineral complex with considerable strength and specificity. The gel filtration analysis of the elution position of MGP antigen (FIG. 12. . . serum MGP in equilibrium with MGP bound to the complex must be very low. The binding of MGP to the **fetuin** mineral complex must also be highly specific, since we could detect no other Coomassie stained proteins associated with the complex other than **fetuin** and MGP (see FIG. 13). The specificity of this interaction is further supported by the observation that the structurally related. . .

DETD [0235] The ability of MGP to bind with great avidity to the mineral complex in spite of the presence of **fetuin** suggests that MGP could in fact have a greater affinity for mineral than **fetuin**, and so could be the stronger inhibitor of crystal growth. This possibility is supported by the observation that targeted deletion. . . and extensive calcification of the elastic lamellae of arteries beginning at birth (Luo et al. (1997) Nature 386: 78-81), while **fetuin** deficient mice have no evidence of soft tissue calcification except for the specialized case of occasional microcalcifications in a few. . . 272: 31496-31503). Without being bound to a particular theory, we believe the failure of soft tissues to calcify in the **fetuin** deficient mouse is due in part to the ability of MGP to inhibit calcification, and that the capacity of serum. . . on the ability to inhibit calcification in serum, such as is imposed by a high dose of etidronate, will cause **fetuin** deficient mice to experience a massive rate of mineral formation, a mineralization which cannot be retarded by the low capacity inhibitory function of serum MGP. A second prediction of this hypothesis is that warfarin treatment and the **fetuin** gene deletion should act synergistically to produce more rapid ectopic calcification than is found with either condition alone.

DETD [0236] While we have focused here on the ability of **fetuin** and MGP to prevent the growth of the mineral component of the serum complex,

it is important to note that both proteins have other important biological activities. **Fetuin** binds transforming growth factor-.beta. (TGF-.beta.) and bone morphogenic protein--2 (BMP-2) and blocks the osteogenic activity of these cytokines in cell. . . . (Bostrom et al. (2001) J. Biol. Chem. 276(17), 14044-14052). An important goal of future studies will be to determine whether **fetuin** and MGP retain their ability to block the activity of cytokines when they are part of the serum complex.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method of determining the **risk** for calcification of arteries and other soft tissues in a mammal, said method comprising: detecting the level of a **fetuin**-mineral complex in blood from said mammal, wherein an increased level of **fetuin** mineral complex as compared to that found in a control indicates that said mammal is at increased **risk** for calcification of arteries and other soft tissues.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of **fetuin** comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 1, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of matrix Gla protein comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 1, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of secreted phosphoprotein 24 comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 1, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of platelet factor 4 comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 10. The method of claim 1, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of calcium comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 11. The method of claim 1, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of phosphate comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 1, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of a mineral phase comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . arteries and other soft tissues, said method comprising: administering a test agent to a mammal; detecting the level of a **fetuin**-mineral complex in blood from said mammal, wherein a decreased level of **fetuin** mineral complex as compared to that found in a control indicates that said test agent reduces or ameliorates one or. . .

17. The method of claim 13, wherein said control is a predetermined concentration of a **fetuin**-mineral complex.

20. The method of claim 13, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of **fetuin** comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 13, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of matrix Gla protein comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . of the calcification of arteries and other soft tissues in a mammal, said method comprising: detecting the level of a **fetuin**-mineral complex in blood from said mammal at one or more times during or after the course of said treatment, wherein a decreased level of **fetuin** mineral complex as compared to that found in a control indicates that said treatment reduces or ameliorates one or more. . .  
25. The method of claim 22, wherein said control is a predetermined concentration of a **fetuin**-mineral complex.

26. The method of claim 22, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of **fetuin** comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 22, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of matrix Gla protein comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 22, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of secreted phosphoprotein 24 comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 22, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of platelet factor 4 comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 30. The method of claim 22 wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of calcium comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 31. The method of claim 22, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of phosphate comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 22, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of a mineral phase comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

33. A method of determining the **risk** for atherosclerosis in a mammal, said method comprising: detecting the level of a **fetuin**-mineral complex in blood from said mammal, wherein an increased level of **fetuin** mineral complex as compared to that found in a control indicates that said mammal is at increased **risk** for atherosclerosis.

37. The method of claim 33, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of **fetuin** comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 33, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of matrix Gla protein comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 33, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of secreted phosphoprotein 24 comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 33, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of platelet factor 4 comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 41. The method of claim 33, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of calcium comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 42. The method of claim 33, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of phosphate comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 33, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of a mineral phase comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . a treatment for one or more symptoms of atherosclerosis in a mammal, said method comprising: detecting the level of a **fetuin**-mineral complex in blood from said mammal at one or more times during or after the course of said treatment, wherein a decreased level of **fetuin** mineral complex as compared to that found in a control indicates that said treatment reduces or ameliorates one or more. . .

47. The method of claim 44, wherein said control is a predetermined concentration of a **fetuin**-mineral complex.

48. The method of claim 44, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of **fetuin** comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 44, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of matrix Gla protein comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 44, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of secreted phosphoprotein 24 comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 44, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of platelet factor 4 comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 52. The method of claim 44, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of calcium comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 53. The method of claim 44, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of phosphate comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 44, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of a mineral phase comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

55. A method of determining the **risk** for osteoporosis in a mammal, said method comprising: detecting the level of a **fetuin**-mineral complex in blood from said mammal, wherein an increased level of **fetuin** mineral complex as compared to that found in a control indicates that said mammal is at increased **risk** for osteoporosis.

59. The method of claim 55, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of **fetuin** comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 55, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of matrix Gla protein comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 55, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of secreted phosphoprotein 24 comprising a sample of a

**fetuin** mineral complex. The method of claim 55, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of platelet factor 4 comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 62. The method of claim 55, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of calcium comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 63. The method of claim 55, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of phosphate comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 55, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of a mineral phase comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 65. A method of monitoring the efficacy of a treatment of osteoporosis, said method comprising: detecting the level of a **fetuin**-mineral complex in blood from said mammal at one or more times during or after the course of said treatment, wherein a decreased level of **fetuin** mineral complex as compared to that found in a control indicates that said treatment reduces or ameliorates one or more. . .

68. The method of claim 65, wherein said control is a predetermined concentration of a **fetuin**-mineral complex.

69. The method of claim 65, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of **fetuin** comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 65, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of matrix Gla protein comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 65, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of secreted phosphoprotein 24 comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 65, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of platelet factor 4 comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 73. The method of claim 65, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of calcium comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . 74. The method of claim 65, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of phosphate comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

. . . method of claim 65, wherein said detecting comprises detecting the amount of a mineral phase comprising a sample of a **fetuin** mineral complex.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPTAFULL on STN

AN 2003:10656 USPTAFULL

TI Novel FGF homologs

IN Deisher, Theresa A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES

Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES

Raymond, Fenella C., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES

Bukowski, Thomas R., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES



Holderman, Susan D., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES  
 Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES  
 PA ZymoGenetics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 2003008351 A1 20030109  
 AI US 2002-81347 A1 20020221 (10)  
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-229947, filed on 13 Jan 1999, PENDING  
 PRAI US 1996-28646P 19961016 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS APPLICATION  
 LREP Deborah A. Sawislak, Patent Department, ZymoGenetics, Inc., 1201  
 Eastlake Avenue East, Seattle, WA, 98102  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 39  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 3583  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
 AB The present invention relates to polynucleotide and polypeptide  
 molecules for ZFGF5 a novel member of the FGF family. The polypeptides,  
 and polynucleotides encoding them, are proliferative for muscle cells,  
 in particular cardiac cells and may be used for remodeling cardiac  
 tissue and improving cardiac function. The present invention also  
 includes antibodies to the ZFGF5 polypeptides.  
 SUMM . . . accounts for 750,000 hospital admissions per year in the U.S.,  
 with more than 5 million people diagnosed with coronary disease.  
**Risk** factors for MI include diabetes mellitus, hypertension,  
 truncal obesity, smoking, high levels of low density lipoprotein in the  
 plasma or. . .  
 DETD [0167] 10 .mu.g/ml **fetuin** (Aldrich, Milwaukee, Wis.)  
 DETD . . . circulation. High levels of expression and physiological  
 effects have been demonstrated (Ohwada et al., Blood 88:768-774, 1996;  
 Stevenson et al., **Arteriosclerosis**, Thrombosis and Vascular  
 Biology, 15:479-484, 1995; Setoguchi et al., Blood 84:2946-2953, 1994;  
 and Sakamoto et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.. . .  
 DETD . . . using Lipofectamine.TM. (Gibco BRL), in serum free (SF) media  
 formulation (Ham's F12, 10 mg/ml transferrin, 5 mg/ml insulin, 2 mg/ml  
**fetuin**, 1% L-glutamine and 1% sodium pyruvate). ZFGF5/pZMP6 is  
 diluted into 15 ml tubes to a total final volume of 640. . .  
 L2 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN  
 AN 2002:45596 USPATFULL  
 TI FGF Homologs  
 IN Deisher, Theresa A., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Raymond, Fenella, Seattle, WA, United States  
 Bukowski, Thomas R., Seattle, WA, United States  
 Holderman, Susan D., Kirkland, WA, United States  
 Hansen, Birgit, Seattle, WA, United States  
 Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, United States  
 PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)  
 PI US 6352971 B1 20020305  
 AI US 1999-368951 19990805 (9)  
 RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-951822, filed on 16 Oct 1997, now patented,  
 Pat. No. US 5989866  
 PRAI US 1996-28646P 19961016 (60)  
 DT Utility  
 FS GRANTED  
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mertz, Prema; Assistant Examiner: Murphy, Joseph F.  
 LREP Sawislak, Deborah A.  
 CLMN Number of Claims: 15  
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1  
 DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)  
 LN.CNT 2656

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to polynucleotide and polypeptide molecules for zFGF-5 a novel member of the FGF family. The polypeptides, and polynucleotides encoding them, are proliferative for muscle cells and may be used for remodelling cardiac tissue and improving cardiac function. The present invention also includes antibodies to the zFGF-5 polypeptides.

SUMM . . . accounts for 750,000 hospital admissions per year in the U.S., with more than 5 million people diagnosed with coronary disease. **Risk** factors for MI include diabetes mellitus, hypertension, truncal obesity, smoking, high levels of low density lipoprotein in the plasma or. . .

DETD . . . St. Louis, MO)

1 mM sodium pyruvate (Sigma, St. Louis, MO)

25 mM Hepes (Sigma, St. Louis, MO)

10 .mu.g/ml **fetuin** (Aldrich, Milwaukee, WI)

50 .mu.g/ml insulin (Gibco-BRL)

3 ng/ml selenium (Aldrich, Milwaukee, WI)

20 .mu.g/ml transferrin (JRH, Lenexa, KS)

DETD . . . circulation. High levels of expression and physiological effects have been demonstrated (Ohwada et al., Blood 88:768-774, 1996; Stevenson et al., **Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis and Vascular Biology**, 15:479-484, 1995; Setoguchi et al., Blood 84:2946-2953, 1994; and Sakamoto et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.. . .

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2000:43944 USPATFULL

TI Purified and recombinant antigenic protein associated with abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) disease, and diagnostic and therapeutic use thereof

IN Tilson, Martin David, Scarsdale, NY, United States

PA The Trustees of Columbia University, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6048704 20000411

AI US 1997-812586 19970307 (8)

PRAI US 1996-12976P 19960307 (60)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Housel, James C.; Assistant Examiner: Swartz, Rodney P.

LREP White, John P.Cooper & Dunham LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 9

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 24 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3522

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides an isolated protein of approximately 40 kDa which is purified from human aortic tissue and immunoreactive with AAA-associated immunoglobulin. Also provided are a method of diagnosing AAA disease in a subject using said isolated protein and a pharmaceutical composition comprising said isolated protein. A method of alleviating AAA disease in a subject comprising administering said pharmaceutical composition comprising the isolated protein is also provided. The subject invention also provides a recombinantly produced human aortic protein which is immunoreactive with AAA-associated immunoglobulin. Also provided are a method of diagnosing AAA disease in a subject using said recombinantly produced protein and a pharmaceutical composition comprising said recombinantly produced protein. A method of alleviating AAA disease in a subject comprising administering said pharmaceutical composition comprising the recombinantly produced protein is also provided.

DRWD . . . Control glycoprotein transferrin (TRNSF) reacted with SNA,

indicating sialic acid terminally linked alpha (2-6) to galactose or N-acetylgalactosamine. Control glycoprotein **fetuin** (FETN) reacted with SNA, MAA (indicating sialic acid terminally linked alpha (2-3) to galactose), and DSA (indicating galactose beta (1-4)).

DETD 7. DePalma R G, Sidaway A N, Giordana J M. Associated aetiological and atherosclerotic **risk** factors in abdominal aneurysms. in: The Cause and Management of Aneurysms, ed. R M Greenhalgh, J A Mannick, J T.

DETD . . . H, Nagase H, Tilson M D. Identification of matrix metalloproteinases 3 (stromelysin-1) and 9 (gelatinase B) in abdominal aortic aneurysm. **Arteriosclerosis** and Thrombosis, 1994; 14: 1315-1320.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1999:150969 USPATFULL

TI FGF homologs

IN Deisher, Theresa A., Seattle, WA, United States  
Conklin, Darrell C., Seattle, WA, United States  
Raymond, Fenella, Seattle, WA, United States  
Bukowski, Thomas R., Seattle, WA, United States  
Holderman, Susan D., Kirkland, WA, United States  
Hansen, Birgit, Seattle, WA, United States  
Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, United States

PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5989866 19991123

AI US 1997-951822 19971016 (8)

PRAI US 1996-28646P 19961016 (60)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ulm, John; Assistant Examiner: Saoud, Christine

LREP Sawislak, Deborah A.

CLMN Number of Claims: 15

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 2660

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to polynucleotide and polypeptide molecules for zFGF-5 a novel member of the FGF family. The polypeptides, and polynucleotides encoding them, are proliferative for muscle cells and may be used for remodelling cardiac tissue and improving cardiac function. The present invention also includes antibodies to the zFGF-5 polypeptides.

SUMM . . . accounts for 750,000 hospital admissions per year in the U.S., with more than 5 million people diagnosed with coronary disease. **Risk** factors for MI include diabetes mellitus, hypertension, truncal obesity, smoking, high levels of low density lipoprotein in the plasma or. . .

DETD . . . mg/ml L-glutamine (Sigma, St. Louis, MO)

1 mM sodium pyruvate (Sigma, St. Louis, MO)

25 mM Hepes (Sigma, St. Louis, MO)

10 .mu.g/ml **fetuin** (Aldrich, Milwaukee, WI)

50 .mu.g/ml insulin (Gibco-BRL)

3 ng/ml selenium (Aldrich, Milwaukee, WI)

20 .mu.g/ml transferrin (JRH, Lenexa, KS)

DETD . . . circulation. High levels of expression and physiological effects have been demonstrated (Ohwada et al., Blood 88:768-774, 1996; Stevenson et al., **Arteriosclerosis**, Thrombosis and Vascular Biology, 15:479-484, 1995; Setoguchi et al., Blood 84:2946-2953, 1994; and Sakamoto et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.. . .